Measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storage through major, medium and minor irrigation projects, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India provides assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme; National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture etc. The Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

Water pollution by industries

2408. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, concerned over the growing water pollution by industries and also the scarcity of ground water, he has set up a sub-committee to work on a policy for Water for Industries and the State Governments to submit their views on the matter,

(b) whether the policy has also highlighted the need for increased participation of private sector in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses; and

(c) to what extent State Governments, industry bodies, have accepted the proposal for preserving the water and helping the water projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The committee has not submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Inter-State water disputes pending before tribunals and courts

2409. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the inter-State river water disputes pending before Tribunals and Courts in the country;

(b) the disputes in which interim orders have been issued by Tribunals/ Courts;

(c) the cases in which the orders have not been complied with, indicating the States that are violating Tribunal/Court orders; and

(d) what steps Government proposed to take to put an end to these endless recurring disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the water dispute arise among two or more State Governments when the Central Government receives request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin States with regard to existence of water dispute. In accordance with the said Act, the Central Government is required to refer a dispute to a Tribunal after it is satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. The details of the inter-state water disputes under ISRWD Act, 1956 are as follows:

s. No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Govt.	Date of Reference to the Tribunal
1.	Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	—	April, 1986
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry	July, 1986	June, 1990
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002 January, 2003	April, 2004

(b) The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) passed an Interim Order on 25.6.1991 and the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal passed Orders on Interim Relief Application of the States on 9.6.2006. CWDT also submitted its repoort and decision under Section 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956 on 05.02.2007.

(c) As per the provisions of the ISRWD Act, 1956, the decision of the Tribunal is published in the Official Gazette to make it final and binding

on the parties to the dispute and is required to be given effect by them. The decision of the Tribunal after publication in the Official Gazette has the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court. The Government of Andhra Pradesh in May 2005 complained to the Central Government that construction of Babhali Barrage by Government of Maharashtra within the submergence area Sriram Sagar Project Reservoir is in violation of Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award. Besides, in the past, in a few water years, state of Tamil Nadu brought to the notice of Central Government the issue of non implementation of certain aspects of interim order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) such as monthly and weekly quantum of inflows in Mettur reservoir of Tamil Nadu & area irrigated from Cauvery water in Karnataka.

(d) Government has already enacted Inter-State Water Disputes Act in 1956 for adjudication of water disputes and amended the same in 2002 for time bound adjudication of the disputes and the Act, is now called as Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Aquisition of agricultural and forest land for irrigation projects

†2410. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of forest and agriculture land acquired in each State for construction of large and medium irrigation projects during the last three years;

(b) the amount of compensation paid for this purpose;

(c) the extent of extra area for which arrangement for irrigation facility had been made; and

(d) the State-wise details of irrigation schemes lying incomplete for over five and ten year periods as on 31st January, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement showing the State-wise diversion of forest land under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for Irrigation-Projects with effect from 01.01.2004 to 14.03.2007 is given in statement—I. (See below) Irrigation is a State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.